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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THE POOR MAN'S EVENING HYMN.

BY WILLIAM JONES.

God of the poor man! hear us,
Thou Giver of all good,
At this our meal be with us—
Bless, bless our humble food!
We have been toiling through the day,
Sleep hangs upon each brow;
But through the dim night hear us pray—
Look down and bless us now!

God of the poor man! hear us,
As thus on bended knee,
For all thou hast decreed us
We praise and glory Thee!
Thy hands, that made the wealthy,
Unmake them at thy will;
They make us strong and healthy,
May we remain so still.

God of the poor man! listen
To those whose all is gone,
To those whose eyelids glisten
With sorrow deep and lone!
Oh! answer, we beseech Thee,
Their broken, anguished prayer—
Let their dark woes first reach Thee,
Then beam on us now here!

God of the poor man! lowly
His heart with love doth beat;
He hath no gift more holy
To deck thy mercy-seat.
Take it, our Father, though it be
Shaded with earthly sin!
Naught else has he to offer Thee—
Oh! make it right within!

God of the poor man! shining
Amidst his little cot,
Though fortune be declining,
With Thee how bright his lot!
Guard now the night before us—
Let quiet slumber come;
Spread, spread thy mantle o'er us,
And bless the poor man's home!

FLIGHT OF TIME.

Time speeds away—away—away;
Another hour—another day—
Another month—another year—
Drop from us like the leaflets sere;
Drop like the life-blood from our hearts;
The rose-bloom from the cheek departs;
The tresses from the temples fall;
The eyes grow dim and strange to all.

Time speeds away—away—away,
Like torrents in a stormy day;
He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the tree, and snaps the flower;
And sweeps from our distracted breast
The friends that loved, the friends that blessed;
And leaves us weeping on the shore,
To which they can return no more.

Time speeds away—away—away;
No eagle through the skies of day—
No wind along the hills can flee,
So swiftly or so smooth as he.
Like fiery steed—from stage to stage
He bears us on—from youth to age;
Then plunges in the boundless sea
Of fathomless Eternity!

POPULAR TALES.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

'So you do not like my choice,' said Albert Vernon to his brother; 'pray what fault have you to find with Mary?'

'You have asked me frankly, and I will tell you. She is too gentle and relying—she wants character. Give me one of your bold dashing creatures, with a mind of her own, gay, spicy, and even a bit of a flirt. Your kind amiable girls may suit others—they don't suit me.'

'And this is your only objection to Mary?'

'Yes. She is pretty, of a good family, well educated, and lady-like, and indeed *very* lady like. I don't like her for [illegible] like. I admire her, too, [illegible] far. Depend on your wife. I'm sorry it has gone so [illegible] your life with her. *I* think I see you both now, twenty years hence, and sitting at her work stand knitting stockings, and you reading some one of her favorite, dull, sleepy works, on divinity, to her by the light of a dim lamp. Now there's Alice Green—she's just such a character as one ought to marry. She's a woman of the world, fond of society, and admired by every body.—The man that gets her will be a fortunate fellow, for he'll be envied by all his acquaintance.'

'And the fortunate fellow is my brother Frank. Come, you need'nt look so wisely,' continued Albert; 'I'll lay you Brown Bess against your Manton pistols that you either have proposed or intend soon to propose for Miss Alice Green. And further, I'll bet you ten to one she accepts you.'

'I shan't take you up,' said Frank, laughing to hide a blush, 'for I should lose. We have always been frank with each other, and I intended to have told you before now. She accepted me last night.'

'I thought so,' rather drily said the other.

'Why?'

'Oh!' said Albert; then he paused and continued in a gayer tone, 'you know you're irresistible. Frank Vernon—why, who has'nt heard of his conquests?'

'Pshaw! You had some other reason which you keep back. I'm not to be put off in this way. What made you think she'd accept me?'

'You're an unreasonable man, very, my good brother,' said Albert, smiling, 'not satisfied with the reason *I* give, you insist I have another, and demand I should give it. But I really have no other to give you except that you are handsome, agreeable, and a man of fortune—altogether the most desirable match in town.'

'Except yourself.'

'Oh! you are better looking than I am. And may be,' said Albert archly, 'that's the reason I take up with a penniless orphan and leave the rich heiress to you.'

'I wish you'd thought over that matter more. Mary's a very sweet creature, but she'll be without character; a doll, nothing but a doll, believe me.'

'We shall see,' said Albert as he took up his hat and sauntered out of the room.

Frank and Albert Vernon were orphans, and heirs of an immense estate. Their characters were, in some points, strikingly dissimilar. Frank was gayer and more volatile than his brother, and had less romance in his composition; he was the handsomer of the two, and more fascinating in his manners. But Albert had the best stored mind, possessed firmer principles, and though quieter and perhaps less brilliant, was far more interesting as a companion, if the companionship was to be extended beyond an hour. Their large fortunes had made them welcome in every circle, and their hands had been the prizes for which more than one young lady of their native town had striven. In their choice for a partner for life, each had followed the bent of his peculiar character. Frank had selected a fashionable belle, a beautiful, flattered girl, heiress of a fortune in her own right. She had been fashionably educated, was passionately fond of society, where she shone unrivalled; and, indeed, for nothing else was she fitted. Her talk was continually of balls, assemblies, soirees, and of all the other mediums of fashionable display and entertainment. Such a woman exactly suited the fancy of the dashing and mercurial Frank.

Mary Morton was of a very different character. She early had been left an orphan, and educated by a humble but pious aunt, had grown up almost without selfishness, pure minded, simple in her wishes, being good habitually as a matter of duty, and so kind, meek and winning, as to be universally loved. Even the dashing Alice did not dislike her, but called her the inoffensive Mary. Albert had been struck with her the first hour he saw her; and every time they met his admiration for her increased, until, at length, regardless of the folly he would be thought by the world to commit in marrying a poor girl, he offered her his hand, and after some doubts on her part, for she trembled to leave her humble sphere, was accepted. Nor in the increasing confidence of their betrothal, did he have any cause for regret. She entered into all his views, shared many of his studies, sympathized with him in his love of nature and his aversion to fashionable society, and so wove herself a thousand times closer around his heart, until at length each loved the other as few on this earth love.

'It might have been worse,' said Albert, as they sat together, at a slight repast, the day of their return from an unsuccessful pursuit of fugitives, the trustees of their property, who had eloped—'we have lost nearly all, it is true; but we still have the love of those who are dearer to us than existence. Mary and I must rough it through life. I've enough left to afford us the necessaries of life. The luxuries we will have to do without. You, Frank, seem to take it the harder, though the fortune of Alice is enough for both of you.'

Frank's brow did not lose its look of care.—He sat in deep thought. At length he looked up. Fixing his eye full on that of Albert, he said,

'But what if Alice should refuse to marry me? I shall offer to release her, of course.'

'She will not think of such a thing,' indignantly retorted Albert, judging how Mary would decide, and thinking Alice would decide in the same way. 'Is that what troubles you? Then dismiss your fear. Though, he added with some warmth, 'you ought to be ashamed of yourself, for harboring so unjust a suspicion against her.'

'Alice has a miserly parent, you know, Albert.'

'And what if she has? Isn't she an heiress in her own right, and, if she was'nt, would'nt you marry her without a penny, if her father chose to cut her off? Judge of a woman's love and faith by your own, though our love is not half so deep, enduring and self sacrificing as a woman's. No, no—if Alice loves you she will take you now as freely as ever; and she does love you, or she would never have chosen you over so many other suitors.'

Albert spoke this confidently, but, as he did so, a suspicion came across his heart that Alice might, after all, be more selfish than he said.—She was gay, vain and worldly, and so, when the brothers parted, on their way to see their mistresses, Albert felt far more uneasy for Frank than for himself.

Let us follow the latter to the stately mansion of Miss Greene's father. Frank had many misgivings as to the reception, for since misfortune had overtaken him, the scales had fallen from his eyes, and he began to fear that Alice would be governed more by the selfish notions of her father than by her own affection. There were many traits in her character that awoke this dread in his breast.

Miss Greene was sitting alone in the parlor when Frank entered. She rose and extended her hand, but did not advance to meet him.

'You have returned,' were her first words; I, hope you were successful. We have been anxious concerning you ever since your departure.'

These words somewhat re-assured Frank, and he felt courage to proceed, for at first he felt his resolution failing him.

'We have come back as we went,' he replied, 'and I am here to night to release you, Alice, from your engagement, for I now have nothing to offer you but my hand and a bare subsistence.'

He paused, and for a full minute awaited her answer. He had indulged a faint hope, since her expression of her concern during his absence, that she would immediately tell him that the loss of his fortune did not, in her eyes, cancel their engagement, but as her embarrassing silence was gradually lengthened out he gradually gave way to despair. At length Alice spoke.

'I hear this with regret, believe me, Mr. Vernon, for your own good sense must teach you that, under such altered circumstances, it would be very improper and very foolish for us to continue our engagement. Indeed, papa insisted that I should break it off. Your honorable withdrawal is exactly what I expected of you, and what I told him you would do. I shall still think of you as a friend.'

'And this is the faith of woman,' thought Frank. Oh! at that moment he could have shed bitter tears of disappointment and agony if it had not been for the presence of the heartless woman beside him. He proudly controlled himself and rose to go. He could with difficulty, however, speak.

'Our acquaintance' he said, 'must end here. I could not bear to see you and know you were to be another's.'

'I hope not,' said Miss Green, in a polite tone, 'we all regret this very much. Let us still be friends.'

'Friends!' groaned Frank, as he descended the hall steps, 'friends with such heartless beings—never! Oh! just heaven,' he exclaimed in a tone of agony, can such selfishness be called love?'

Leaving Frank to pace his chamber to and fro, now execrating Alice, and now himself, we will follow his brother.

The residence of Mary was a neat, unpretending mansion, on the outskirts of the town, screened from the road by ancient trees, and surrounded by shrubbery. She caught sight of her lover approaching from the garden gate and sprang to met him. There was a look of sadness on his countenance which she immediately perceived.

About three months after the conversation with which our tale begins, the fortune of the two brothers was suddenly swept away by dishonesty, failure, and flight of the trustees in whom it had been confided. The blow was a stunning one. Frank was at first more prostrated than his brother. But both were sensible men, and they strove to bear up bravely against their misfortunes.

'You have been unsuccessful,' she said.

'I have,' said Albert, 'and I return to you almost a beggar. My fortune is gone excepting a bare subsistance.'

'Do not look so troubled,' said Mary, soothingly, 'for I feel more glad than sorrowful. I would not have you otherwise. We can now be every thing to each other. I will strive to make up to you, dear Albert, by my increased love, for this loss, and you know I always said we should be happier if we were poorer. I dislike display, and one cannot avoid it if one is very rich.'

'And you will still marry me?' said Albert, after a pause.

Mary looked at him incredulously.

'Still marry you?'

'Yes! marry me in spite of my poverty.'

A look of reproach was her only answer. Albert caught her to her bosom.

'I was only jesting dearest. I never doubted your constancy. Not for worlds would I part from you, and I judged your faith and love by my own.'

'No, not for worlds,' murmered Mary. 'Fortune is nothing, the favor of the world is nothing, so long as we love each other and our hearts remain faithful. Oh! Albert, we shall grow dearer to each other from the troubles and griefs we shall endure together. We can do without a great many things you have thought necessary. What use shall we have for a carriage? The green fields are more delightful than dusty roads, and together we will walk out morning and evening. I only regret that you must give up your horse of which you are so fond. The long train of servants you projected were useful only for show, and I am sure I can do without them.—We shall require no such immense dwelling as the mansion you talked of building, for our family will be small and our wants few. Indeed, dear Albert, we shall all be better for being poorer.'

Albert smiled on the eloquent face of the devoted girl, and felt that in her he possessed a treasure more valuable than millions. With her to sympathise with his sorrows, and share his joys, a life spent in labor, would be far sweeter than one wasted in opulence without a kindred spirit.

It was late in the evening before he returned homeward with a heart full of love and hope, to find Frank pacing his room like one distracted Albert listened in unfeigned sympathy to the narrative of his brother's interview with Alice, and strove to comfort the sufferer by every argument they could think of, but for a while without success. Frank's perturbed spirit would not suffer him to sleep, and morning found the brothers watchers. Time, however, in a great measure healed Frank's wounds.

'Albert,' said Frank, bitterly at length, 'I did you great injustice when I told you that Mary would not make you a fitting wife. I see my error now, and I am cured of my mad passion for that selfish creature I would have made the mistress of my fortune. She cared not for me, but for my estate, and thank heaven! I am clear of her.'

'I rejoice to hear you say so,' said Albert, 'but come with me to see Mary, and your new opinion will be strengthened. It does not follow, Frank, that a woman, because she is reserved and retiring, has neither intellect nor decision of character. On the contrary, give me a woman of domestic habits for a wife, rather than the gay butterfly who flutters in a ball-room.'

'You have made a convert of me,' said Fraak.

SPARKS, SPLINTERS, &c.

THE GIRLS AND ANNEXATION.

BY PARSON HOWE.

Our village maids all vow and swear
It gives them great vexation,
To hear a "nice young man" declare
He's not not for *annexation!*

They're all for *union* to a *man*,
And go the whole for Texas;
And say to all who ain't, "*git out!*
You never shall *annex* us!"

External circumstances have always been more potent in the clasification of mankind than either virtue or vice.

There are a vast number of men who cannot, or will not, see any thing but evil in the world. They make a great ado about wickedness; and, in their graphic deliniations, and the intensity of their over-weening zeal to show that the world is "desperately wicked," they would walk, literally, barefoot, from "Dan to Beersheba," to find an argument to favor their censorious spirit! Brimful of enthusiastic and supercilious anathemas, and infatuated with their own egotistical and crude notions of "matters and things," their definition of evil, or sin, is every thing antipode to *their* belief or impressions, and, of course, all opinions which do not square exactly with *their* views, are denounced as the rankest error! A fair analization of their opinions, however, shows them to be, for the most part, little more than a multitude of childish caprices, narrow prejudices, and worthless abstractions, whose pedestal is *Ignorance* and *Intolerance*.

There is always more hypocricy than sincerity in self-recrimination.

Great story tellers are invariably very modest individuals, for they take special care to conclude their "yarns" by making themselves the heroes!

A head full of opinions, and a heart full of arrogance, will make a man's room preferable to his company.

Great disputants, or those who are eager to argue, are invariably more enthusiastic than wise. Self-esteem, that besetting deceiver, flatters them into the belief that they are the very pinks of logical acumen; and, without doubt, they can analize, with triumphant success, the flippant verdiage which circulates through society, or which forms the oral communications among mankind; but, in reality, they are quite superficial, seldom rising above mediocrity, either in mental power or connected thought, being generally utterly incompetent to analyze a philosophical proposition. Pursuing the general or "scholastic" mode of reasoning in a circle, they become dizzy with the velocity of the whirl, and substitute *words* for *things*, deal wholesale in circumlocution, retail mouthfuls of high-sounding words, with which they garnish the gossamer phrases they pour forth as the matured deductions of philosophical principles. Their "talk," no doubt, *sounds* very well, and this, added to their diadatic and popular mode of speaking, and, moreover, their apparent approximation to the truth, readily gains the approbation of those who are not much given to mental discipline. To disturb these grandiloquent logicians in the plenitude of their motley expletives would be uncourteous; but when they "chop logic" in the presence of a man of discernment, what is to be done, for, "to be grave exceeds all power of face!"

In the present state of society there is a *maximum* of humbug and hypocrisy to a *minimum* of honesty and sincerity!

LOVE OF TITLES. A well known gentleman at Winchester, Virginia, says Featherstonhaugh in his 'Excursion,' related an amusing anecdote on this subject. Crossing the Potomac into Virginia, with his horse, the ferryman said,

'Major, I wish you would lead your horse a little forward,' which he immediately did, observing to the man:

'I am not a Major, and so you need not call me one.'

To this the ferryman replied—'Well, Kernell, I ax your pardon, and I'll not call you so no more.'

Having arrived at the landing place, he led his horse out of the boat, and said:

'My good friend I am a very plain man—I am neither a Colonel nor a Major; I have no title at all, and I don't like them. How much have I to pay you?'

The ferryman looked at him and said—'You are the first man I ever crossed at this ferry that warn't jist nobody at all, and I swear I'll not charge you nothing.'

MUSICAL.—There is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes music. That which is delightful to the Winnebagoes, would scarcely pass muster in Naples, and *vice versa*. There is a variety of schools. For instance:

"Quit that sawing, up there!" cried John.

"I'm not sawing," replied Peter, tartly. "I am singing."

John's ear probably wanted cultivation to enable it to distinguish between vocal and instrumental music.

SOUND.—It is a familiar observation, that sounds which are scarcely audible during day become perfectly distinct at night. This increase of sound is usually explained by the great stillness which prevails during the hours of slumber, especially near cities, villages, &c.; but Baron Humboldt relates that he found this phenomena where he first heard the great cataracts of the Orinicook. He believed the intensity of the sound to be three times greater in the night than in the day. The preceding explanation was inapplicable here, for the breeze never rose till evening, when the noise of the humming of insects was also much stronger than during the day. The true cause of the diminution of sound by day is probably the presence of the sun, which by heating unequally different portions of the earth, produces irregular currents of air of different density. This may be familiarly illustrated by throwing several pebbles into a pool of water, and observing in what manner the ripples intersect, obstruct and retard each other's way. In the same manner a wave of sound passing through portions of the atmosphere of different density, is broken up and becomes so wasted and frittered (each of its divisions reaching the ear at different intervals) that it affects the sense in a much smaller degree.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—The following is deemed very excellent by lovers of soup. Soak a pint of dry beans in lukewarm water over night, and boil them in the morning. Rub them, water and all, through a *hair* seive; a wire sive is apt to give an unpleasant flavor. Take half-a-dozen carrots, three or four turnips, a quarter of a common sized pumpkin, or the same quantity of good squash, half-a-dozen good onions, and six or eight tomatoes. Boil these in a pailful of water, with a roast beef bone, or the remains of a roasted leg of mutton, till the vegetables are all done enough to rub easily through the sieve. Take out the meat, and rub the remainder through the sieve, water and all. Add the bean porridge for thickening; season it with pepper and salt, to your taste, and throw in a few cloves, if you like them; boil the whole till it is reduced to a gallon, and serve it up with slices of toasted bread in it. The French use no meat, but put in a little sweet butter, when it is done. The sweetest and best vegetables should be chosen. When tomatoes are out of season, some people substitute a teacup of tomato-catsup, or a sliced root of celery.

USEFUL HINTS.—Quit your pillows and go aboat your business, if you have any—it is the first injunction—if not, seek some. Let the sun's first rays shine upon your head in the morning, and you will not lack a good hat to defend you from its scorching rays at noon. *Earn your breakfast before you eat it*, and the Sheriff will not deprive you of your supper. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small farm or a trade that will support your family and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented.

THE TWO COUNSELLORS. A celebrated counsellor, had been laboring in a long winded speech to the jury. The verdict being found against him, 'Zounds!' he exclaimed, 'here have I been spending my breath for an hour vainly endeavor to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonstration; I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dullness.'

'That may be,' said the other counsellor, who had gained the case, 'but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.'

An old lady who was apt to be troubled in her dreams, and rather superstitious withal, informed the parson of the parish that on a night previous she dreamed she saw her grandfather who had been dead for ten years. The clergyman asked her what she had been eating. "Oh, only half of a mince pie!" Well," says he, "if you had devoured the other half, you might probably have seen your grandmother too!"

YOUTH AND DEATH.—Truly did the ancients say, "Those whom the gods love die young!"—The flowers fall from the hand unwithered; the eyes close in the sunshine; they go down to the grave as if it were an altar, in their hour of hope and of beauty: they are spared life's longest agony—that of endurance, and endurance without expectation.

CHESS AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.—Why are chess and backgammon boards done up like a book? Because a Bishop of Sicily (Eudes) forbade the clergy to play at chess or backgammon; so they got their boards done up in the fashion of books, and stuck them in their libraries—to be out for use at fitting opportunities. The 'book' got the name of 'wooden gospels.'

A very corpulent man, passing through one of the meat markets, was assailed with the usual cries—'Buy, buy—what d'ye buy, sir?' when an arch fellow stepped up to the man of fat, and said—

'If you do not want any thing, sir, only say that you buy meat of *me*—and my fortune will then be made.'

A quaint writer says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might overset; afraid to walk, for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one that was afraid to be married!"

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances, as the water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it.

FREE TRADE—WHAT IS IT.

The most perfect exemplification of actual free trade which the world ever saw, is to be found in these United States, considered as twenty-six "sovereign and independent" communities.—Each buys what it pleases of the others, and sells what they respectively please to buy of it, without let or hindrance, without the interferance of custom-house officers, without charges of duties of any kind. Is it not a convenient system? Is it not a just one? Does it not promote the interests of all?

Apply the protective system to those States, and each of them would lay duties upon the products of each of the others. New York would prohibit the admission of wheat from the West, and of cotton and woolen manufactures from New England, or charge them with exorbitant duties, because she can produce her own wheat, and manufacture her own cloths. Georgia would prohibit the importation of sugar from Louisiana, and elsewhere, because she could grow her own sugar; and by making the duty high enough, the business would be eminently profitable to the growers, though eminently unprofitable to the consumers. Every State, instead of exchanging the commodities which she could most naturally and advantagiously produce, would by duties and prohibitions, seek to exclude those foreign commodities. Thus all would do what they could, to invert the order of nature, raising oranges in Maine, and ice in Louisiana.

Substitute 26 nations for the 26 American States, and we are prepared to see how mutually beneficial would be a system of free trade. If the former, then in proportion as other nations relax their restrictive system, we shall do the same. If the latter, we shall secretly deprecate any such change, and, perhaps, openly denounce it, as in the case of the British Anti-Corn Law League. The grand object of that association is the promotion of free trade; more especially in bread stuffs, and, first of all, in England herself. The value of bread stuffs imported into Great Britain and Ireland, has amounted, on an average of the last twelve years, to $17,000,000 per annum; and would have been still greater but for the heavy duties. No nation perhaps is so deeply interested in a repeal of those duties—the very object of the Anti-Corn Law League—as the United States. Why, then, should we, or any of us, ally ourselves with the British corn monopolists, against the efforts of this most excellent and truly noble association?

But we must have revenue. Undoubtedly, and there is a mode of raising it so little burdensome to the people, because so little perceived by them, as by duties on imports. We propose no other mode of raising it, except the three or four millions realized annually from the sales of public lands—we know of none better. Still, it is a mode which bears very hard upon men of small means, because it compels them to pay almost as much per head as the rich men; whereas the latter ought to pay in proportion to their property. A man worth $1,000 probably consumes half as much of durable goods, on an average, as man worth $100,000. Consequently, the latter pays twice as much for the support of Government as the former; whereas he ought to pay a hundred times as much. But waiving all this, we agree that the necessary revenue, over and above the proceeds of land sales, is best raised by duties on imports.

The average annual expenditures of the Government for many years past has been nearly or quite $30,000,000. If we should keep clear of wars and other extraordinary charges, we may possibly reduce them to $25,000,000. To do this, however, will require the most rigid economy. If we call the revenue from lands $3,500,000 annually, there will remain to be raised by duties on imports $21,500,000. To raise this amount would require an average duty of 21 1-2 per cent. on $100,000,000 of imports; which is about the average of our importations for the last four years. Nearly or quite one-tenth of our imports consist of specie, which of course is free of duty. Surely other articles are necessarily free of duty, or subject to a less duty than 20 per cent. Making these deductions, it would be found that a horizontal duty on other articles must be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent. in order to afford a requisite revenue. And the cost and charges of importation would be equal to about 15 per cent. more.

So that the worst that could happen to the manufacturers, should the doctrines of the most ultra free trade men so called, be carried out, would be that they, the manufacturers, would have a protection against foreign commodities of 40 per cent. on the value: or two-fifths of the cost of the article. Is not this protection enough? Can it be expedient to manufacture, in this country, goods which can be made two-fifths cheaper elsewhere? Cannot our labor be turned to better account in some other way? But most free trade men are willing to make some discrimination in favor of particular articles. McKay's bill, which was before Congress at the last session, makes a discrimination. The free trade men generally would have been satisfied with it now. The maximum range of duties in that bill, with the exception of a few articles, was 40 per cent. advalorem. Then add 15 per cent. for cost of importation, and it makes a protection to the American manufacturer of 45 per cent. At this rate of duty a shirt which costs 7 1-1 cents in Manchester could only be laid down here at 10 1|2 cents; thus:

Cost in Manchester	7 25
Duty and expenses 45 per cent.	3 26
	10 51

in other words, we consent to pay our own manufacturers 10. 51-100 for goods which we can buy in England at 7. 25-100. If this is not enough, we are of opinion that the business cannot be worth pursuing. At any rate, it ought not to be pursued at a greater expense than this to consumers.

The question then at issue before the country, is not whether there shall be high protective duties or no duties, but whether there shall be moderate duties, levied with a primary view to revenue, or extravagant, and even prohibitory duties on many articles, laid out for the sake of protection. Manifestly, prohibitory duties can produce no revenue, because under such duties no goods would be imported. If prohibitory duties were extended to all other articles, there would be no revenue, and it would become necessary to resort to direct taxation for the support of Government. It is therefore quite as correct to charge the tariff men in favor of direct taxation, as the free trade men. It is only by misrepresenting the doctrines of the latter, that they can be made to appear any thing but just, reasonable and proper. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

INDUSTRY.

None can know what industry can accomplish, until the trial has been made. Be industrious and persevering, and who can tell the result?—An example of what it may do, is found in the proprietor and publisher of the New York Sun. At an early age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, Connecticut. He was allowed fifteen dollars a year to furnish himself with clothes, and the privilege of doing over-work at a low price to supply himself with pocket money.

His first earnings in this way barely procured him a single candle to work by. By the light of this he was enabled to purchase two more, till at last working late at night, he earned two cents an hour! But he was industrious and persevering. At the age of nineteen, he paid the sum of four hundred dollars for his time—a sum which he had accumulated by his own industry—and became his own man. He then commenced business for himself, married before the age of twenty, worked from daylight in the morning till eleven, twelve, and one o'clock at night, sawed all his wood while others were asleep, and for a number of years carried the grain upon his back, for all the meal and flour used in his family.

He is now the owner of three banks, all the circulation of which he says he is able to redeem at any hour, without touching their capital. He still claims to be a mechanic, and applies himself industriously to his business. He may be considered a "child of fortune," but he certainly has been a man of industry.—Young Hickory.

THE GROWTH OF PORTLAND.

Let our capitalists—our citizens generally, take courage. Every thing in business and enterprise combines to build up Portland and make it a great city. With our unsurpassed port—with our location as the key to the North-East—with the thousand natural advantages that cluster around this beautiful spot—we cannot fail of progression.

Portland for the year past has made a glorious advance, unaided by foreign capital or encouragement. Her harbor has teemed with shipping, and her wharves and streets have been thronged with merchandize. Every man has been stirring.

This is but the beginning. The road to Montreal will ultimately be completed as projected. This is to be sure our opinion merely, but the most judicious business men agree with us. It is founded on common sense.

The proposed road is undeniably the most feasible of all that have been suggested. Its immense advantage to Montreal and the Canadas will be obvious to the capitalists of that great city, while its termination at Portland will be of equal advantage to the whole of this state. Our interests are the same.

But what are our Bath people about? Where is that railroad to Portland? Have they given it up? Such a road will increase the value of their property fifty per cent.

Portland's prosperity is now under the control of her citizens. Let them take advantage of the tide.—Port. American.

NECESSITY OF MORALITY IN PUBLIC MEN.

Though measures, not men, may be a maxim sound in general, yet, when a party laying large claims to whatever there is of decency and religion in the community, hold up as their "embodyment" a candidate like Henry Clay, it is the right and the duty of all to ask, is he free from the taint of public or private profligacy? "I ought not to have trusted him, for he is an immoral man," said Washington on hearing of Arnold's treason; and it is known that no importunities of friends, no claims of partizans, could prevail on the same great man to trust Aaron Burr for *he* too was an immoral man! And does not every candid mind admit that to be qualified to occupy the exalted station of chief magistrate of this republic, to brilliant genius and political knowledge there should be added honesty and morality? Is not intellect without principle dangerous?—Try the men presented for your suffrages by this test—examine fully the history, private and public, of James K. Polk and Henry Clay—weigh them both in the scales of truth, and then make the decision. Do you feel that a moral question is at issue—that conscience bids you pause—obey its dictates, even though you disobey the party call. [Boston Post.

Mrs. Joe Smith—Grand design of the Prophet.—A correspondent of the New Bedford Bulletin, after stating that the recent murder of Joe Smith has been followed up by a dispersion of his followers, gives the following interesting items: Mrs. Joe Smith, it is said, has lost all confidence (if ever she had any) in the Mormon faith. She will soon retire to some obscure situation undoubtedly the richest lady in the West. Joe had been amassing money for several years, for the purpose of eventually going to Jerusalem, intending to issue a proclamation calling in the Jews, over whom he was to be head till the return of the Christ upon the earth—which event he believed would take place 45 years from 1844.

With reference to this expedition he was crowned "King of Israel" in 1844, by the council of Fifty, denominated the "Ancient of Days." The Fifty were sworn to secrecy. I had the fact from one who assisted at the coronation—divulged since Joe's death. This was the prophet's grand design; and had it been generally known, would, perhaps, have saved our State from the disgrace and infamy of perpetrating so foul a murder.—This fact affords a key to certain movements of the prophet, which are otherwise wholly inexplicable.

Only 67 abolition votes were cast in New Jersey.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 29, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof:*—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof.*—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1829.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government.	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The Annexation of TEXAS as soon as practicable consistent with the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.	"*A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING.*"
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Election November 11th, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.
ALFRED PIERCE, of Green.
JOHN FOSTER, of Jay.
ICHABOD JORDON, of Saco.
JOSHUA A. LOWELL, of East Machias.
NATHANIEL ROBINSON, of Dover.
LEVI MORRILL, of Westbrook.
THOMAS BARTLETT, of Hope.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. McCRATE, of Wiscasset.

VOTES! VOTES!!

Printed Ballots for Democratic Electors of President and Vice President to be had at this Office: also, for Representative to Congress, 4th Congressional District.

Town Committees will do well to supply themselves immediately.

WHAT WE CONTEND FOR.

Where two parties exist in opposition to one another, it is to be supposed that they divide on great natural principles; and that their differences are radical. Under such circumstances the existence of parties is justifiable and has a tendency to promote the public interests But when the object of a party is merely to keep or get office, without regard to principle, party sinks into faction, and is derogatory to all concerned.

We suppose the differences which exist between the two great parties in the United States to be radical;—and that these differences are such, in their very nature, as to be forever irreconcilable. The distinctive features of each, are these:—The Democratic party "regards the elevation of man in his intellectual and immortal part as the chief end of society; and it regards Government as a mere trust, delegated by the people to their agents, to be exercised, impartially and faithfully, for the benefit of all and of each." On the contrary, the Whig party, as shown by their measures, regard the protection of property,—which it deems the source of individual happiness and national prosperity,—as the chief end of society; and is constantly seeking to enlarge the powers of Government and promote the interests of particular classes. No ingenuity can reconcile these important differences. They result from principle, and are as immutable as the Author of Creation.

We contend for the Democratic principle. For that principle which regards the natural rights of the individual, and not the elevation of man as paramount to all other interests. We look upon JAMES K POLK as the representative of this great fundamental principle; and as one who will carry out, if elected, (of which there is no doubt he will be,) to the Presidency, the measures which will arise from it The measures which grow out of this principle, and for which we contend, are,

A strict construction of the Constitution and therefore no United States Bank.

Economy and simplicity in the administration of the Government, and therefore opposition to a National Debt

Equal and exact justice to all classes and interests, and therefore no special privileges to the few, in the shape of high Tariffs, Distribution, Corporations, &c.

Undoubting faith in the capacity of man for self-government, and therefore direct appeals to his reason.

Equality of right and unlimited freedom of judgment in relation to the elective franchise, and therefore no attempt to control the liberty of speech, or coerce the opinions of individuals, sects, or classes. Such is our creed.

In 1840, these great principles, and the measures based upon them, were overthrown by misrepresentation, by falsehood, and by an unholy scramble for office and power. These principles have been in the ascendant nearly all the time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. They were the guides in the Administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson These principles must ever be in the ascendant, if we wish for this Government to continue a Republic.—That they will soon be in the ascendant again in the triumphant election of Polk and Dallas we have every reason to believe. The present conflict between the Whig and Democratic parties involves the overthrow or the elevation of these principles. Every Republican should look well to the consequences of his action in this contest. We contend for equality against privilege—for justice against power—for Republicanism against Monarchy—for Democracy against Aristocracy. Freemen, decide this matter as for your lives, and as becomes men The signs of the times are in our favor.—The States which have recently had their elections show unequivocal signs of our future success. Let us wake up, then, to the full importance and magnitude of the conflict.

THE COALITION BETWEEN ADAMS AND CLAY PROVED.

Below may be found the letter of Henry Clay which we promised last week. It proves what has so often been asserted, that Mr. Clay sold himself, his State, and the whole West, in 1828 for the sake of realizing the "wishes of his kind friends." The stigma will now rest where it belongs, on the author and executor of this base transaction. This act of Clay's, cheated Gen. Jackson out of the Presidency, and placed in that high office J. Q. Adams, an office to which the latter would never have attained, had it not been for the unholy union of the "puritan and the black-leg." We forbear making further comments of our own, but give our readers the comments of the editor of the "Campaign," N. Y., one of the ablest political writers of the day.

WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1844

MY DEAR SIR: I sent you, by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which notwithstanding Mr. Walsh's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often a piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of diminishing, though not entirely removing the odium which he brought upon himself by his conduct to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question—and then, that I have the power for controlling my friends!—Acting upon the supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the arm by a friend, (for example, of General Jackson,) who will thus address me: "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't dissappoint us; you know our partiality was for you next to the Hero, and how much we want a western president!" —Immediately after a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me: "The hopes of the republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it; if you had been returned instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you as the only genuine republican candidates?" Next a friend of Mr. Adams comes with tears in his eyes: "Sir Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration for your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good, and your own future interests, do not point more distinctly to the choice which you ought to make!" How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really, the friends of all the three gentleman are so very courteous and effectionate, that I almost sometimes most wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you, then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful; and I consider whatever choice we make will be a choice of evils. To both of these gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principle difference between them is, that the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions; but I should much fear hereafter if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall therefore, with great regret, on account of the great dilemma in which the people have placed us, support Mr. Adams. My friends are generally so inclined. What has great weight with me is, the decided preferance which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over General Jackson. If, therefore, Kentucky, were to vote for the General, it would possibly only have the effect of dividing our friends, without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr Crawford, are believed to prefer Mr Adams to the General. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views, and will vote for Mr Adams. My friends entertain the belief, that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration, in bringing their judgements to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself, that alone has determined me. Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him, to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone.

I remain, faithfully, you friend,
H. CLAY.

F. P. Blair, Esq.

WHIG ESTIMATION.

We made an estimation in our last number of the number of votes which would be given to Clay, and the number which would be given to Polk. The following from the Boston Atlas shows the whig calculation. If the whigs are not egregiously disappointed in this estimate, we give it up that we are most woefully mistaken. This article from the Atlas purports to be from a correspondent, and is signed "Ashland." Wonder if this calculation was made by the "sage of Ashland."

ELECTORAL VOTES.

	Clay.	Polk.	Uncertain.
Maine,	0	9	0
N. Hampshire,	0	6	0
Vermont,	6	0	0
Massachusetts,	12	0	0
Rhode Island	3	0	0
Connecticut,	9	0	0
New York,	0	0	36
New Jersey	7	0	0
Pennsylvania,	0	0	26
Maryland,	8	0	0
Delaware,	3	0	0
Virginia,	0	0	17
N. Carolina,	11	0	0
S. Carolina,	0	9	0
Georgia,	10	0	0
Alabama,	0	9	0
Mississippi,	0	6	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0
Arkansas,	0	3	0
Ohio,	23	0	0
Indiana,	12	0	0
Illinois,	0	9	0
Michigan,	0	5	0
Missouri,	0	7	0
Kentucky,	12	0	0
Tennessee,	13	0	0
	133	63	79

133 is a majority of the Electoral College.—Whithout New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania, Mr. CLAY will want five votes of an election, should Polk carry the nine states we have assigned to him. Should we carry Michigan, Clay will have just the requisite number, without either of the three states. Yours truly,

ASHLAND.

MR MC'CRATE.—A correspondent of the Maine Inquirer speaks as follows in relation to Mr. Mc'Crate and his election. The compliment he pays "Old Oxford" is no more than she deserves. We hope she will deserve it again. From what we can learn we have no doubt she will. Democrats prepare for the 11th. Your battle cry must be Polk and Dallas and Mc'Crate.

"By the election of Mr. McCrate, the District would have a true democrat to represent them in Congress, a correct busines man, a prudent and careful guardian of the important interests of the people—one who is well informed, both in relation to the commercial and the interests of the interior section, a man remarkable for his attention and fidelity to any public or private trust committed to his hands, and one, who notwithstanding the false and abusive statements of his opponents, has always acquitted himself well in the several important stations he has occupied.

"We come now, to ask for Mr McCrate, a renewed and liberal support. It is the wish of large numbers of the people, that he may be elected.—We notice that he falls short of an election now, by a little more than 100 votes. If a few personal enemies have made this difference, and they still persist in opposing the regular candidate, let his true friends add something more to their exertions, and at the next trial, be sure to give him an election Let Lincoln do, as Oxford has done, and all will be well"

MR. HERRICK. The friends of this gentleman, to the number of 40 or 60, according to the Saco Democrat, met on the 17th inst., at Kennebunk, for the purpose of concerting measures to secure his election on the 11th of November. The proceedings of this meeting are published in the Democrat. By these proceedings it seems that the friends of Mr. H. are determined to insist upon his election, come what may. We are sorry to see such a spirit prevalent among our friends. We feel anxious to see these differences and divisions healed,

A correspondent of the Democrat charges Mr. B. Palmer as being the prime mover in the opposition to Mr Hayes; and asserts that the reason why he is so active and zealous in support of Mr. Herrick, is because he expects in return a lucrative situation. Of this we know nothing; but if it is so, it plainly shows that self interest alone, keeps alive the fire of faction. We feel sure that no Democrat, after being convinced of these facts, would forsake his principles for such unworthy and factious purposes.

A Mass Convention is to be holden somewhere in York County, for the purpose of agreeing upon a nominee for Congress previous to the 11th of Nov.

THE MILLERITE FOLLY.—A notice was last week inserted in the Democrat at Haverhill, of Gilman Gale, of Landoff, aged 38, who left his home on Saturday the 28th ult. in a paroxysm of mental derangement, from religious fanaticism, produced by attending the meetings of the Millerites; or as they style themselves, 'Come-outers.' He has not since been heard of, although search has been made for several days by hundreds of men. He had on an old brown coat, and Scotch grey pantaloons. His hat has been found four miles from home.—Port. Amer.

"NATIVEISM" AND WHIGGERY.

It is well known to most, or all, of our readers that a new Party has sprung up in New York and Philadelphia, called the Native American Party. The objects of this Party are to keep foreigners out of office—to prevent them from being naturalized, till they have been in this country 21 years, and to degrade them in the estimation of native born Americans. Of the injustice and inhumanity of such doctrines, it is unnecessary to speak. The memory of Lafayette, of DeKalb, and a host of worthies, rise up before us in condemnation of such ungrateful and contracted notions.

We only mention "Nativeism" at the present time, for the purpose of saying that whiggery has sought and formed an alliance with this party. Odious as it is—detestible as it must ever be, whiggery has adopted it as its child after its own heart, and the committees of the two parties have met together in N. Y., to concert measures for their common welfare. This is another evidence of the weakness of the Whig Party. The whigs are welcome to Anti-Masonry and "Nativeism."

MILLERISM.—We learn by a gentleman from Woodstock that a large number of individuals in that town have within six weeks become converts to Millerism; and that many such persons have forsaken their usual occupations, and "given up all to the management of the Lord." Some persons who had gathered a part of their crops, such as their beans, corn, &c., thought it showed a want of dependence on, and confidence in the Lord, and they carried their products again to the fields, to be devoured by cattle or wasted for want of care. One of the Selectmen of that town stated a few days ago, that Millerism, since it broke out there, the last time, had sunk the inventory of the town more than a thousand dollars. We learn by the gentleman first mentioned, that the Selectmen have taken the matter into their hands, and, as in duty bound, have by their direction and assistance, been securing the crops of a number of these deluded persons.

It does seem necessary that the public authorities or friends should have interfered in these causes much sooner than they have heretofore done; and especially before persons with large families have wasted, or through a misguided philanthropy given away all their property. These very persons will yet see the day when they will curse those who have deluded them, and bless those as benefactors who have assumed the guardianship of their children and property, while in this state of phrensy and mental aberration.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.—Mrs. Cilley, the wife of the lamented Jonathan Cilley, who fell a victim to the bloody code of honor, died at her residence in East Thomaston on the 15th inst. Her health has never been fully restored since the shock produced by that event, on account of which her life has been one of mental anguish and melancholly. Her spirit, like that of her husband, now reposes in peace.

The murderer of Cilley, Graves, is now alive and stands at the head of the Clay Electoral Ticket in Kentucky. The man who wrote the challenge, Clay, which admitted of no explanation, is now a candidate for the highest office in the Union. Does not the death of this amiable and lovely woman call upon the voice of the people to avenge her wrongs by refusing to such persons the seats of power and honor?

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.—Counterfeit British Sovereigns, executed in such a manner as to escape detection, except by the use of the microscope, have recently made their appearance in London. They are about half the value of the real coin, and have deceived those most skilled in detecting counterfeits. This discovery has created the most intense interest, as there is no knowing how far the mischief may have extended.

O'CONNELL AND DORR.

The tidings brought by the Caledonia of the release of O'Connell, the Irish patriot, have been received with joy unspeakable, by thousands of our citizens; while they have awakened emotions of a far different character, in the breasts of many of those same thousands, growing out of the incarceration of the patriot Dorr, in a neighboring State. O'Connell was tried, and convicted of treason against the British government; Dorr was tried and convicted of treason against a charter of government originating from Charles the Second. The British House of Lords have set aside the decisions of the unjust judges, and liberated O'Connell; the people must revoke the decision of the unjust judges of Rhode Island, and liberate Dorr.

The democracy of the Union DEMAND THE LIBERATION OF DORR by all that is dear on earth or sacred in heaven; and they will press onward in the glorious work until it is accomplished. "DORR MUST BE LIBERATED." Let this sentence and this sentiment ring from the press, from the forum, and from the pulpit; let it echo and re-echo over every part of the Union, and rise up to heaven, till an answer shall come back, "DORR IS LIBERATED—O'CONNELL AND DORR ARE FREE!"

Bay State Dem.

ALL NIGHT.—At the Whig Mass Convention lately held in Harrisburgh, they passed the following:

Resolved, That, to give effect to our strength the first charge upon the enemy must be successful—and that with a defeat at the October election, we can with little confidence expect a triumph in November.

We take it from the Harrisburg Telegraph, whig paper, of Sept. 18th, 1844, and request our friends to note it. 'As goes Pennsylvania,' &c.

"The Age man still holds on to his state policy, by which he proposes to cut down all the protecting duties, because Maine persists in refusing to profit by them as much as her neighbors."—[Kennebec Journal.

Well, then, neighbor, you do begin "to see through a glass darkly," that Maine has some interests peculiar to her own citizens. This is one important step, and we hope the time is not far distant when you will be able to "perceive" clearly what those interests are, and "represent" them on the floor of Congress, instead of devoting your energies wholly to the building up the "State policy" of Massachusetts.

But you not only fail to represent the interests of our citizens, but you misrepresent the "Age man" when you say "he proposes to cut down all the protecting duties, &c." We propose no such thing. What we proposed was to have duties *equalized* in such a way as to give "EQUAL and FAIR protection to ALL the great interests of the country." Not to foster and build up the FEW at the expense of the MANY. And what we complained of, so far as Maine is concerned was, that her great controling interests were neglected and uncared for, while her citizens were enormously taxed to protect the interests and foster the State policy of other States. The trouble with the editor of the Journal was, that he could not "perceive" that our citizens had any interests different from Massachusetts. We are happy to find the scales are falling from his eyes, and indulge the hope that he will soon see clearly, and thus seeing, will act for Maine. [Age.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Columbus Statesman, with returns from all but six counties, makes Bartley's (whig) majority 903. The result cannot be known with certainty till the official returns are compared.—Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the whig returns are much exaggerated—and our friends are zealous in the opinion that they can carry the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket.

OHIO.—C. J. McNulty contests the election of Columbus Delano (Clay) in Columbus district, as he is prepared to show, votes polled for Delano sufficient to wipe out his 12 plurality, and elect McN. by at least 40.

GEORGIA. The democratic majority in this State is, according to the Constitutionalist and Journal of Commerce 2625.

The Albany Courier, a whig paper published in that State, has the candor to confess—

"We do not pretend to offer an excuse, as is usual, for our defeat—for every exertion was made by both parties, and the full strength of the district was at the polls."

INDIANA. The Hon. R. D. Owen writes that in Indiana, "the democratic majority, carefully calculated from our elections of last month, appears to be 4000. I consider the state safe for the democratic ticket in November."

PENNSYLVANIA. Making proper allowance for the temporary union of whigs and natives in the city and county of Philadelphia, which will not affect the Presidential election, and it may with honesty be affirmed that the democratic majority in that State is 11,000, too much for the whigs to overcome, even if the tide of public opinion were setting the other way. Mr. Polk's majority will be about 15,000.—Age.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The elections in this State have resulted in a universal victory over the whigs—the majority is "more than can be numbered." Messrs. Joseph A. Woodward, Artemas Burt, Isaac E. Holmes and R. B. Rhett, democrats, are elected to Congress.—Age.

WISCONSIN.—The democratic majority of the popular vote is about 600, and there is a decided majority against the formation of a state government. The legislature will stand as follows:

Council—Democrats,	11
Whigs,	2
In the house of representatives:	
Democrats,	17
Whigs,	0

ZOLL VEREIN.—We have lost by the rejection of this treaty, as 'tis said, twenty-eight millions in the sale of cotton, tobacco, lard, rice, &c., &c., &c. The treaty was rejected by Whig votes, and exibits the sincerity of the whigs in their pretended desires to aid American industry.

☞ The coons have been taken up for *pipe laying* in Baltimore and some of them confessed they voted three times in three different Wards, during election day. All this from the *Law and order* party—the party claiming all the *honor, riches* and *respectability* of the country!—Vindicator.

Doubtful.—The New York Republican, a coon paper, puts New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and New Jersey, among the *doubtful* States. That will do for a coon. A few months ago *all* of these States were *sure* for Clay.

TEXAS.—The rumor that Anson Jones, the Houston candidate, is elected President of the Republic, by a majority of from eight to thirteen hundred votes, is confirmed by late advices.

The United States steamer Union, Lieut. Bell, which left Pensacola with Duff Green on the 23d ult., was brought to anchor off Velasco on the 28th, it having been found that the boiler was giving way. Gen. Green landed and proceeded to Galveston.

The Texian brig of war Wharton, being in as unsound condition, was run ashore, and now lays on the beam ends, and on the flats opposite Galveston.

☞ We understand (says the Boston Olive Branch) that a warrant is out to apprehend J. V. Himes, the main pillar and support of the Miller humbug. It is on the ground of his getting the money of his credulous followers, under false representations, and of drawing honest and well meaning people from their business, thereby bringing upon multitudes poverty and misery.—We hope when the leader of the humbug is secured, the silly delusion will go to the receptacle of things that were. We further learn that the Tabernable is nailed up, and provisionally sold, that is, if the world stands after the 22d instant.

☞ Messrs. Knowles & Cheeseman, whose names appear below, are old established merchants at Knowlesville, Orleans County, N. Y. Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country. Nothing can equal its success in relieving human sufferings.

KNOWLESVILLE, June 20, 1843.

This will certify that I have been afflicted with a Liver Complaint, general debility, and pain in my side, for several years, and for eighteen months had been unable to do any work. In December last I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and found immediate relief from it. I soon began to gain strength the pain in my side was relieved; and I also had a cough, which was entirely cured in a few weeks by this medicine. ANNA D. HOPKINS.

The above certificate is strictly correct.

KNOWLES & CHEESEMAN.

Thomas Crocker, Agent for the sale of the above medicine in this place no32wno24

DIED.

In this town, 24th inst, Mr. Edmond Dean, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 86 years.

Massachusetts and N. York papers are requested to copy.

In this town, Oct. 20, of consumption, Miss Columbia B. Daniels, aged 22 years and 10 months.

Columbia bore her sickness with patience, and died under the happy influences of a faith in the immortality of the gospel.

"As sinks a righteous soul to rest,"

so she fell into the arms of the Father of the spirits of all flesh.

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the Assessors' Office, Paris-Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th of Nov., proximo, for the purpose of examining those who intend to teach School in said town.

Each applicant is requested to present to the Committee a certificate of his good moral character from the Selectmen of the town where he resides, as required by law.

Agents of Districts will confer a favor on the Committee, and save expense to the town, by securing the attendance of the Teacher in his District on the day appointed for examination.

Per order of the Committee.

Oct. 28, 1844. 3w25

Trial of Ploughs.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that there will be holden on my grounds, in Buckfield Village, on the 5th of Nov. next, beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. a

PLOUGHING MATCH,

for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the several Cast Iron Ploughs in use in this vicinity; especially the Hearsy plough; the Winslow plough; the Gilmore plough, and the Canton plough; and probably those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and Prouty & Mears. S. F. BROWN.

Buckfield, Oct. 25, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November next, at one o'cloce P. M., all the real estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, deceased. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased in said Sumner, containing one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, (about twenty-five of which is intervale,) having convenient buildings upon the same, pleasantly situated, about one and a half mile from Jackson Village, (so called.) Said premises being subject to a mortgage to Alexander Ryerson to secure certain notes, on which are due three hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents. Said sale will be at the Store of Jeremiah Howe, in said Sumner, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

HENRY C. REED, Administrator.

Oct. 28, 1844. 3w25

Foreclosure of a Mortgage.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH STUNTEVANT, late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the first day of April, in the year eighteen hundred eight, conveyed unto Seth Morse in his capacity of Treasurer of said town of Paris, and to his successors in office, for the use and benefit of said town of Paris, by deed of Mortgage, two certain tracts or parcels of land lying in Paris aforesaid, one tract being the Easterly half of Lot Number Ten in the Seventh Range of Lots in said Paris; the other tract being all that part of Lot number Eleven in Range Seven, aforesaid, that remains after taking off sixty acres at the West end of said Lot which was sold to Josiah Smith, computed to be forty-seven acres more or less—to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars at any term of time within sixteen years then next ensuing, with interest annually.—And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, the subscriber in his capacity of Treasurer and for the use and benefit of said town, hereby claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and paovided.

ALANSON MELLEN, } Treasurer of the
Paris, Oct. 24th, 1844. } Town of Paris. 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Caleb Snell, Guardian of Jasen, Silas, William K. & Jennett Mitchell, all minor children of Levi Mitchell, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on Thursday following the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Bradley, of Hollis, County of York, Israel B. Bradley, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Samuel Bradley, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the aforesaid named Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

23 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Peter C. Virgin,** Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Samuel Gossom, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of sixty dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fondness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterat e chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apopleky, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Land; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hamniford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpuss; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, D. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—ep1y

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Noah Prince,** Guardian of Byron, Julia A., William and Job P. Farrar, minor heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell their interest in the homestead farm of said deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minors the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Stanley, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges; also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Francis Cushman, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented a Petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; also, a Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private sale, at the house of the subscriber in Waterford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of said Waterford, deceased, as will produce the sum of ninety-five dollars. Said real estate consists of one undivided half of a piece of land situated in the Lower Village in Waterford, containing about two acres known as the Parsonage Lot.

PHEBE BERRY, Administratrix.

Waterford, Oct 21, 1844. 3w24

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for Insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine **"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,"** as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. [illegible] C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Cook; [illegible] C. Dennison; M. Dashon; Dixfield, C. [illegible] Canton Mills, J. Rumford Corner, J. H. W[illegible] Rumford, Jos. Graham; E. Wilton; J. [illegible]ardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Goss; E. Bennet; Augusta, E. Fuller.—july16

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Philip Bradford,** Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

David Colcord, Administrator of the estate of Jedediah Sterer, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy.—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Hannah Shackley,** Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal, and that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Towle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, Jr. late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday, of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Henry C. Reed, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

24 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

LEMUEL STEPHENS,

late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ISSACHER F. STEPHENS.

Hartford, Oct. 16, 1844. 24

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JAMES PERRY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased; by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate; to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ALEXANDER S. THAYER.

Paris, Oct. 16, 1844. 24*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LEWIS B. WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN S. HOLMAN.

Dixfield, Oct. 16, 1844. 24

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL MERRILL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MERCY MERRILL.

Waterford, Oct. 14, 1844. 24

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may make themselves equally liable.

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such a *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston.

1y Aug. 27, '44.

THE Anniversary of the Tyrocinia Adelphi Society of Hebron Academy, and the Literary performances of the students, will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst. at one o'clock P. M.

Address by STEPHEN EMERY, Esq.

J. W. ALLEN, }
R. W. CAM, } Com'tee of Arrangements.
F. C. BUCK, }

Oct. 15, 1844. 23

POETRY.

OUR GIRLS.

BY A FARMER.

The girls that live within our town
Are beautiful and true;
Their lips like roses newly blown—
Their eyes like drops of dew.

Their cheeks like peonies, fresh and fair,
Their teeth as white as pearls;
And the snowy whiteness of their necks
Shines through their dancing curls.

A kiss from rosy lips like theirs,
There is some fun in taking;
And if you clasp them round their waists,
You need not fear their breaking.

Our girls have no false modesty,
The chickens oft they feed;
And then they do not blush, I think,
To wash a shirt in need.

They mend their husband's breeches, too,
Nor e'er will they aspire
To wear the same unhallowed things,
Or throw them in the fire.

Good thrifty housewives they will make,
Of habits neat and clean;
For pumpkin pies and Johnny-cake
Their equals ne'er were seen.

Dame Fashion's gilt and gaudy chain
Hangs lightly on their limbs—
They deem her glittering gew-gaws vain,
And scout her *bustling* whims.

ENTHUSIASTC.

The world is now, and ever has been, full of enthusiasts. Marco Polo mentions several sects who departed more or less widely from the laws and participates of a social life, and passed their days in solitary places, occupied solely in devotional exercises, and the silent contemplation of the perfection and beatitude of God.

The Cramelites, a monastic set of enthusiasts, abjure the world, and practice continually the most rigid and ascetic mortifications it is possible to conceive. In summer, they rise at four, and in the winter, at five.—They sleep in their coffins, upon a stratum of straw, and as soon as they rise, dig themselves a grave to remind them of their approaching end. These poor fanatics creep to their devotional exercises like reptiles—on their hands and knees, and if any of their friends call to see them, they are denied the privilege. With them life is a perpetual fast, and death the object of their continual contemplation.

But the most remarkable sect of fanatics of which we have any account, was the *Stylites*. Simeon, a native of Cilicia, was their founder, and who when a mere child of thirteen, left the employment of a shepherd to which he had been bred, to enter a monastery.

The Stylites were sometimes called "*pillar saints*," from the fact of their passing their lives upon the tops of columns, and pillars of various heights. Actuated by the most romantic zeal, or rather by religious phrenzy, these people often ascended the highest pillars, and there continued for months, and eaven yers.

In one instance, Simeon exhibited himself to his followers upon the mountains of Syria, standing upon the top of a pillar, 60 feet high. This enthusiast died in 461, at the advanced age of 69 years, of which period he had passed 47 on the top of a column exposed to the inclemences of the air and weather, and often standing for hours and days on one foot. This peculiar phrenzy is said to have prevailed in the east to a considerable extent for many years subsequent to his death.

Instances of similar infatuation are to be met with all the world over. The Hindoes, and many other nations of East, practice mortifications and undergo voluntary penances which it seems are almost too cruel and excruciating for mere humanity to endure.—*Maine Cultivator.*

TO YOUNG LADIES.

Young maiden, who hast merely gone botaining into the land of Romance, and there picked up thy knowledge of men and the world; who on thy entrance into society anticipates with a fearful pleasure, that the men will busy themselves about thee, either as the butterfly about the rose, or the spider about the fly—a word to thee. Be at rest; the world is not fearful. The men have too much to do with themselves. Thou wilt have to experience that they will inquire no more after the than after thee moon, and sometimes even less. Thou armest thyself, thou of seveeteen years, to resist the storm of life: ah! thou will probably come to have more to do with inaction. But let not thy courage fail, there are life and love in the world in the richest abundance, not often in the form of which they for the most part are exhibited in romances. The romancer distils life; he makes a day out of ten years, and out of a hundred grains of corn draws one drop of spirit; it is his trade. The reality proceeds in another manner. Rarely come the great events, the powerful scenes of passion. They belong, in every day life, not to the rule, but the exceptions. On that account, thou good creature! sit not and wait, or thou wilt suffer tedium. Seek not the affluence of life without thee; create it in thy own bosom. Love heaven, nature, wisdom, all that is good around thee, and thy life will become rich, the sails of its air-ship will fill with the fresh wind, and so gradually soar up the native regions of light and love.—[Miss Bremer.

THE OAK.—*Curious Experiment.* Take an acorn at this time of the year, tie a string round it in such a way, that when suspended, the blunt end of the acorn, where the cup was, is upwards. Hang it thus prepared in the inside of the bottle, or hyacinth glass, containing a little water, taking care that the acorn does not reach the water within an inch; wrap the bottle all over in flannel, so as to keep it warm, and put it in a warm place. In three or four weeks the acorn will have swollen, its coat will have burst, and a litle white point will make its appearance at the end opposite the water.—This point is the root; the acorn is now changing its nature and becoming an oak; still, however, it must be stationed in the dark, still it must be kept clear of the water, and so it must continue till the young root is at least half an inch long.

Then the water may be allowed to rise higher; but it is only when from the neck or the root a little point begins to turn upwards that it is safe to allow the water to touch it. At that time the acorn had ceased to be an acorn, and has really become an young oak; for the little point directing itself upwards is the beginning of that trunk which a century latter may form the timber of a frigate. As soon as the young stem begins to shoot, the oak will require a dose of light, a little every day; and it also yearns for more food, so that its root, which in reality is its mouth, must be allowed to touch the water, and to drink it.

After these events have come to pass, the little creature breaths, and must have air; digests, and must have light; sucks greedily, and must have fresh water given to its root, which, however, should never be permitted to be wholly covered, just that point where the stem begins should always be kept out of the water. The pet having been brought to this, its first state of existance, must be put in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales, then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener.

Next will appear some little leaves; hair will begin to grow, veins will branch; the old scales will fall off, and by slow degrees the leaves will arrange themselves upon the stem, each unfoalding from the bosom of the other: And thus, out of a little starch and gum, for the acorn was not much more, manifold parts will be curiously produced by the wonderous creative powers of nature.—*Gardner's Chronicle.*

Duelling.—When James K. Polk was twenty-five years of age, he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. At that time he got through a law punishing duelling. Henry Clay, at the age of sixty-eight, and when a United States Senator, was put under bonds to keep him from violating the law to prevent duelling Mark the difference!

What Webster thinks of it.—Mr. Webster, in his speech at Vally Forge, a few days since, said:

"*The election of a President of the United States, depends on the next Gubernatoral election in Pennsylvania.*"

We agree with Mr. W. 5000 Democratic majority settles that question.

☞ The Coons have stopped laughing and songsinging. They are getting mad. Defeat stares them in the face, no matter to what they turn, and they now begin to lie, abuse and villify in good earnest. But all will not do. Their doom is written on the wall, and *execution* will issue in November.

FLATTERY.—Flattery is like false money; and if it were not for our own vanity, could never pass in payment.

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from - - -	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth, - - -	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp, -	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel, - - -	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do - - -	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed, - -	25 cts. per yd
Cloth Dressing, - -	8 to 17 cts per yd

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. tf 32

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844. 3m6

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., October 1, 1844.

Andrews Ziba—Berry Levi—Besse Olive—Carter Harriet—Cushman Cynthia E.—Caldwell Joseph P.—Dean John—Hutchins Ann P.—Lane Isaac—Mathews Samuel—Norris Simeon—Perkins Mehitable—Rawson Levi—Shaw Geo. K.—Thayer Alexander—Thayer Laura—Tucker Hannah—Tuttle Edward—Young David.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Swets, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

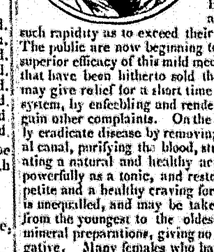
I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 421 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Clase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug 27. 6m16eftly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, river complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatevar causes, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'S be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Romford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificitial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. Gw24*

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1838 Samuel Osgood, of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, mortgaged to the subscriber, of Paris in said County, the following described Lots of land, to wit:—Lot No. 1, in Lovell, being the same that James Osgood bought of Cyrus Eastman.—Also, the following Lots situated in Fryeburg, to wit:—One undivided half of Lot No. 3, David Page right.—Also an undivided half of Lot No. 7, Ezra Porter right.—Also 10 acres by Lovell's Pond and mill farm.—Also Lot No. 30, Moses Ames right.—Also, part of Lot No. 22, Sam'l Ingalls right, containing 50 acres.—Also, 20 acres of Meadow, being the same James Osgood bought of Joshua Gamage, and lying on lower Kezer Pond.—for a more particular description reference is had to Oxford District Registry, at Fryeburg, Lib. 19, Folio 353 & 354. Said Mortgage was given to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand dated at Fryeburg, Aug 2), 1838, and signed by Samuel Osgood & James Osgood as principal, and James O McMillan as surety One payable to James F. Rawson or order for $367 42, in one year, and interest annually, the other for the sum of 92 58, on demand and interest.

I now hereby give public notice that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and I claim and do foreclose the same—agreeable to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES F. RAWSON.
Paris, Oct 15, 1844 23

Notice

IS hereby given that I have this day given my son EZAVERT MARTIN, his time, and authorized him to receive the full benefit of his services and earnings; as I shall make no claim thereto, and shall pay no debts of his contracting.

his
ANDREW ✕ MARTIN.
mark

Witness:—
CHARLES N. YORK.
Peru, May 20, 1844. *24

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the countenance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre 'lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. **198**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Burwell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on the twenty-fifth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of

HIRAM KNIGHT,

late of Paris, deceased. Said estate consists of the house and lot called the homestead of the deceased, where he last resided in said Paris. Also, a small Shoe-maker's Shop and lot on which it stands. Also, one half of a Pew in the Congregational Meeting House in said town subject to the Widow's right of Dower in said property. In said sale will be included the revisionary right of the Widow's Dower. Said sale will be at the dwelling house on the premises, and terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

LEVI STOWELL, } Administrator de bonis non on said Estate.
Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. 24

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A M, all the real estate of

DANIEL STOWELL,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of the late deceased in Paris, subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Also, the reversion of the Widow's right of Dower therein.

Said sale will be on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS HILL, Administrator.
Paris, Oct. 15, 1844. *24

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.